MICHIGAN FARMER,

AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE NOBLEST, AS IT IS THE MOST NATURAL PURSUIT OF MAN."

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TERMS.

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Original Papers from Contributors.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Wool Growing in Michigan.

BY GEO. W. LEE.

Mr. Moore,—Sir: I have noticed, with pleasure, the fact that your correspondents are beginning to discuss the propriety of our farmers turning their attention to the rearing of sheep—instead of pursuing, exclusively, the growing of the great staple of the West, as an article of export.

The fact is indisputable, that, in our country where the climate and soil are adapted to wool-growing, there is no branch of farm-husbandry which can be made more profitable: instance the thrift, and rapidly increasing wealth, of the wool-growers upon the mountain sides and hill tops of New England, where, in many instances, they are dependent upon their western neighbors for even their bread. If then, they, with lands costing often more than ten times as much as ours, and which are only adapted to grazing, can make this branch of industry lucrative, certainly we need not hesitate, with a climate and soil equally congenial to the habits and health of the animal—and, at the same time, which stands unrivalled and unsurpassed as a wheat growing region—to embark at once, and extensively, in the business.

The rapid increase of woolen manufactories within our own State, during the past year, and the corresponding increase of our sheep, are an illustration of the truth that this is becoming—and that very soon too—an important branch of business, and no mean source of wealth to the State. From the little attention I have been enabled to bestow upon the subject, I am convinced that the time is not far distant when wool, and woolen fabrics, will constitute the second, if not the first, item in point of value of our exports.

I am well satisfied that, taking the cost of land and the difference in the expense of keeping—consequent upon our winters being of shorter duration and less rigorous, connected with the fact that roots and the coarser grains can be raised in greater abundance, with less labor and expense, for feed—we can produce a given quantity of wool for at least one third less money than the State of Vermont, which is, in proportion to its area, (if I mistake not,) the *greatest* wool-growing state in the Union.

There is no product of the farm which will compare with wool for long transportation, when value and expense are considered. A ton of wool can be transported to New York, or Boston, for a trifle over the expense of the same weight of flour, or pork; and, at present prices, the difference in value would there be about as eight to one of the latter or sixteen to one of the former, supposing each to be of the first quality. If a farmer now sells 100 barrels of flour, annually, which is worth, in N. Y., say $500, he must lose, on account of transportation, $150, if his location is fifty miles or more inland. But suppose he sells 1000 pounds of wool, worth, in the same market, say $400, from which he will not be compelled to deduct over $15 for the transportation—rather a striking difference. And again: This fact shows that the wool grower of New England will find, in attempting to compete with the West in this, his favorite occupation, rather an "up-hill business," to say the least of it.

Again: In an agricultural point of view the importance of sheep is almost incalculable. They not only tend to improve and enrich the soil upon which they graze, but are in this country, where the system of summer fallows is not and will not soon be abandoned, of great service in cropping the grass and weeds which spring up between the different plowings. I deem a sufficient flock of sheep to range from spring to seed time upon a summer fallow, equal to an additional plowing, especially if the fallow is infested with weeds.

As to our country suiting the constitution and habits of the sheep, I am confident that there is no better in the Union than our rolling openings. With regard to the wool deteriorating as the sheep become acclimated, (as stated by a correspondent in the first No. of the present Vol. of your paper,) I am not prepared to express an opinion; or, that sheep of any particular grade of wool, with the same care and shelter, yield a fleece of coarser fibre than they would in N. Y. or New England, I certainly was not aware. If any of your subscribers or others have observed the phenomona mentioned by the gentleman aforesaid, they most assuredly will confer a favor upon the *wool-growing public, at least*, by publishing it.

That the sheep of our state are generally "coarse wooled," I supposed was rather a matter of choice with those who bred them, than a fault of the country, or climate—and, that they were preferred to the Saxony, or Merino, from the supposition that their wool was more durable when manufactured—that the sheep produced more of it, and were more hardy. But that finer wool can be produced from sheep which are not exposed to damp and storms and are well fed, than otherwise, is a fact which has been often demonstrated beyond a doubt.

Yours, &c.,
G. W. L.

Marion, Liv. Co., March, 1844.

The Washtenaw County Agricultural Society is to hold a Fair at Ann Arbor, on the 3d inst., for the purpose of purchasing and selling working oxen, and hiring men. We intended to be present, and anticipated much pleasure in meeting with our Washtenaw friends and patrons, but ill health and an unusual press of business will render it inexpedient. We trust the Fair will be well attended, and pleasant and profitable to the members of the Society.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Cultivation of Melons, &c.

BY AGRICOLA.

Who does not like a good melon? Perhaps a negative would never be given in answer. For a person to live, year after year, without a fruit so delicious, and, I might add, so easily obtained, would be the height of folly.

In this State it requires greater management to produce melons, than in a more southern latitude. Our summers are short, but in this case nature produces a more rapid growth of vegetation. Melons *can be* cultivated here, as well as in other places where the season is much longer. With proper care all difficulties may be overcome, and the rewards of our labor will be as delightful as our care has been watchful. Now, reader, if you wish to know (providing you do not already,) how to raise good melons—and not only melons, but cucumbers also—let me try to inform you.

Melons require a warm, rich, and sandy soil. When you have selected your place or patch of ground for them, be sure that the ground is well cultivated, made rich, and free from weeds. This done, let us commence as early in the season as possible, in the month of April, (but early in May will do,) dig holes in the ground about two feet in diameter, and from fifteen to eighteen inches deep; fill the holes with fresh manure from the barnyard, (manure unfermented,) and pound it down hard, so that the top of it will be about level with the top of the ground—put on a covering of about three or four inches of good rich garden mould, then about one inch of fine sand; plant your seeds, and cover them with sand about an inch deep. When this is done, have small boxes, (made so as to cover the hill,) about four inches deep, with no bottom to them, and put a pane of glass in the top of them. Place them on the hlil, and have the glass inclined so that the sun's rays will strike directly on the hills. The box should be removed in the middle of warm days so as to give fresh air to the plants. The boxes should be used until the weather becomes so warm that the plants will need no protection whatever.

Planted in this way, the manure in the hills will ferment and produce heat from below the plants, and the sun's rays will produce from above, so that the seeds will vegetate and grow as well as in mid-summer, and the boxes will keep off the striped bug which so much injuries the growth, until the plants becomes so strong that they cannot injure them. Melons, treated in this way, I have never known to fail. Cucumbers treated in the same way, are equally productive; but late planting needs not so much manure in the hill, and can dispense with the boxes, unless the bugs become so troublesome as to injure the plant while tender, when they become necessary; but should be removed early in the morning.

The boxes can be made by any farmer or mechanic that can use a hammer and saw; and all the expense will be the glass and nails, the boards comparatively nothing—which cannot exceed six pence for each hill, and with careful usage will last many years.

Those persons who have tried the above mode, are aware of its advantages; to those who have not, I would say, give it a fair trial, and to those who do not believe that any improvements can be made, and will not make them, why, I have nothing to say.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Seasonable Suggestion.

Editor of the Farmer:—*Sir;* Planting time s near at hand, and the animals that prey upon the farmer's corn, when it first shoots out of the ground, have already made their appearance—such as the black bird, chip squirrel, crow, &c. I would suggest to my brother farmers the propriety of turning out, and making an indiscriminate slaughter of them, about the time that corn begins to come up. They then have young, and can more easily be approached, by finding where their nests are, which is easily done, for black birds generally make their nests in cat tails, (as they are commonly called,) or swamps, or swales. By destroying these birds in the spring, which can easily be done, it will save the farmer a great many bushels of grain—for black birds usually make their appearance in large flocks, about the time wheat begins to ripen. And I have known whole fields of wheat and oats badly injured, and some nearly destroyed.

Now if each neighborhood would turn out for one day, to be agreed on, they would destroy the greater part of those animals in their vicinity.—Let others do as they may, I intend to give them a warm reception, for they get up too early in the morning for me. If I cannot effect what I desire to do, I will invite some of the brethren of the *globe sights* to assist me, for there is no getting out of the reach of these chaps.

M. W., north-east.

Jackson, March 12, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Spring Work.

Editor of the Farmer:—As the season is approaching for farmers to think of, and commence, their Spring Work, I would suggest to my brethren of the plough, that the earlier they put in their Corn, (after the ground is well prepared,) the better. In this country, we generally have early frosts in the fall, and one week in the spring is worth two in autumn.

Barley and Oats should likewise be put into the ground as soon as the frost is out of it: and while ploughing, if there be any grubs, have your grubbing hoe with you, and take them out, and that will be an end of them.

One word about planting Corn. Finish planting your corn one day before any of your neighbors, and if your hands or help are wet by rain in covering the last hill, so much the better. Keep working at the crop until it is above knee high, and you will have no farther trouble—except to enlarge your corn crib.

A. C. Richardson.

Jackson Co., March 16, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Lice on Cattle.

Friend Moore;—In perusing No. 3, Vol. 2, of your excellent journal, I noticed a sure remedy to destroy lice on cattle, viz: butter milk. Probably friend Hayes, (the writer of that article,) is more skilled in farming and veterinary than some others. What I should recommend to my brother farmers, is, to give their calves one pint or a quart of Indian meal, each, as they grow older; and I give them my word that their calves in the spring will come out "top of the heap"—and they can save their butter milk for their wives to use in making cakes, &c. J. Richardson.

Sandstone, March, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

"Breaking Steers.—Time and Way."

by jonas wing.

Mr. Editor:—My views upon this subject do not exactly agree with those of our friend Latimer, as given in the last number of the Farmer. I have had something to do in this line of business, in my day, The best way to break steers, in my opinion, is to yoke them when abont one year old, and place no rope on the horns, nor put them with another team—but handle and use them alone until you get them "quite handy," as the saying is. By so doing they will "come to" quicker, and learn their strength, and make better cattle.

I have broke one pair of steers, in Michigan, that were four years old before they were handled, and made them perfectly handy in ten days—which I can prove, if necessary. Steers ought not to be struck to hurt them, until they begin to get handy, and then they will know what they are struck for. Then, if you have occasion to use them with another team, put them ahead as leaders.

If you think proper to insert the above, you are at liberty to do so. Yours, J. W.

Jackson, Co., March 23, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Relief of Choked Cattle.

Editor of the Michigan Farmer:—In looking over the first volume of your valuable paper, I discovered (on page 6,) a remedy whereby choked cattle could be speedily relieved *by tapping*—or, in other words, sticking a knife into the creature, (which I think is barbarous.)

I have often seen and been witness to the following facts: When a cow is choked with a potato, apple, turnep, or what not, put a common plough clevy into the animal's mouth, in order to keep her from biting:—you can then with safety put in your hand, and either crowd down the substance, or bring it up. The animal is thus at once relieved. Try the experiment, brother farmers, and be satisfied. J. R., out west.

Jackson Co., March 18, 1844.

Wheel Plough.—We find the following notice in a recent number of the Detroit Free Press:

We have been favoured with a view of "Burel's wheel plough," brought on from Geneva, N. Y., by Mr. R. Rumney, of our city. It is a beautiful model, novel yet simple, and is highly recommended by many scientific farmers and agricultural societies of the State of New York, as possessing great real merit. We learn from Mr. Rumney, that as soon as the season will admit, it is his intention to give our agricultural community a public opportunity of testing its utility.—We must be permitted to say that in our opinion, whoever puts his hand to this plough and looks back, will have the satisfaction of seeing a well turned furrow. It can be seen at Mr. J. Rumney's store on Woodward avenue.

Corn Crop.—The editor of an exchange paper raised the past season, on a lot of two acres, a yield of 84 bushels per acre. The lot was clover sod, and was not ploughed till planting season, when the clover was growing finely. A dressing of common manure was ploughed under with the clover; and the rows were 5 feet apart, and the hills two feet apart in the row.—*Selected.*

"Mr. Pipes, does you know why chestnut rails would be first rate tings in time ob war!"

"Why no, Cesar, can't say that I do. Why?"

"Case dey is gook for *de fence*, Yah! yah! hab you dere, Massa Pipes."

Mr. Colman in England.

From the Mark-Lane Express, we learn that at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, in London, on the 6th of Dec., Mr. Colman called the attention of the Council to the great inconvenience found at present to arise in all comparative trials in agricultural inquiries, from the want of an uniformity of the weights and measures employed in ascertaining the resulting produce. In traveling through England, he had himself found it difficult to draw accurate conclusions from the results communicated to him; in some districts, the load being said to contain three, and in others, five bushels; the bushel being on one occasion estimated at thirty-eight quarts. In weight, on the other hand, he had found the pound to be made up of sixteen, eighteen, and twenty ounces, according to the custom of the particular districts; while in Cambridge, butter was sold by the *yard*, and in Nottingham by the *pint*.

Leicesters and South Downs.—At the meeting of the Smithfield Club in London, in December last, Mr. Hillyard, a noted farmer and stock-breeder, made some interesting remarks about sheep. He said the Leicester breed, founded by Bakewell, had been the means of improving every other long-wooled breed in the kingdom. He was an extensive breeder of this sort of sheep, and the only fault with them was, they had too much fat meat in proportion to the lean. On this account they had not latterly sold as well in Smithfield market, as the "black-faced sheep," (the Scottish breeds, South Downs, &c.) For this reason, he had last season crossed many of his Leicester ewes with a South Down buck, by which he hoped to get more lean meat in proportion to the fat. He said "the world could not produce sheep of such beautiful symmetry as the pure Leicesters," and that it was certain they had "one great recommendation over the South Downs, for a greater weight of meat per acre could be produced with the Leicesters." We observe that several farmers are crossing the Leicesters with the South Downs; but in general they do not breed from the cross—they keep both breeds pure, and kill the cross-bred stock. The object is to suit the quality of the meat to the market.

Cheviot Sheep.—Count de Gourcey saw a splendid flock of these sheep, on a poor and rough mountain pasture in Sutherland. He was much surprised to see these "horrible mountains and miserable pastures, stocked with such fine animals, yielding on an average 5 lbs. of long beautiful wool—wethers at three and a half years old, without having eaten any other thing but what is to be found in these wilds, weighing alive 200 lbs." "What I have seen in this journey makes me more convinced than ever that the Cheviot breed is one of the highest merit, since they live and fatten on such land, and that, too, without adding any other food besides what these wilds produce."

Sub-soil Plowing.—At a late meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Association, Mr. Tiller stated that he had practised sub-soil plowing for four years, and that all his crops had been greatly benefitted. His carrots had doubled in quantity, his turneps had greatly increased, his mangel wurtzel was nearly doubled.—*Albany Cultivator.*

To gain extensive usefulness—seize the present opportunity, great or small, and improve it to the utmost.

To govern children (and men too)—commend them oftener than you blame them.

To be always contented—consider that you will never in this life be free from annoyance, and that you may as well bear them patiently as fret about them.

To embitter domestic life—maintain your opinion on small matters at the point of the bayonet.

To keep yourself in a state of discontent—set your heart on having every thing exactly to your mind.

To die without accomplishing any thing—always intend to do something great hereafter, but neglect the present humble opportunity of usefulness.

Protection, Protection.

Much has been written, and a great deal more said, about *protection*. Hardly a political paper has come to us for months, without an article upon this subject, in some form or other, although it is sometimes difficult to trace their logic sufficiently to determine whether the writers are for "*free trade*," a "tariff for protection," or a "tariff for revenue." Even the agricultural press has engaged to some extent in these discussions, and it has not been unfrequent to find long, and in some cases, very animated debates between the champions of the contending parties. Now as this is the first time we have ever mentioned the subject in our paper, it will be expected that we shall define our position, so that our readers may know on which side of the fence to find us. Be it known then that *we go for protecting the interests of the wool grower*. We have however a way of doing it differing from that so strenuously urged by high tariff men as much as it does from the notions of those in favor of free trade. Our method is this, and we put it in italics, so that the passage cannot be overlooked. *Protect the sheep, while the wool is growing on their backs.* Let this be done, and our word for it, a greater saving will be made than by the imposition of the highest duties. Let us be understood. We have nothing to say as to the expediency or inexpediency of a tariff, but in behalf of the millions of sheep in this country, which have just claims upon the *humanity* and *mercy* of their owners, we speak. Let the warning voice be raised from one end of the country to the other, and let it be proclaimed that wool growers, who expose their sheep to the cold storms, and blasts of winter lose more, infinitely more than could possibly be added to their income, by the highest rates of duties. We know that there are those who believe that sheep do better without shelter, or protection of any sort, more than is afforded by a stack, or a board fence; but we must hear a thousand such assertions, and good arguments to back them, before we shall be convinced of their correctness. To suppose that sheep thus exposed to the cold and storms of a rigorous climate, can produce as much wool or mutton, as those which are kept comfortable and moderately warm, is to reject principles upon which we base all our hopes of success in regard to other stock. It is true that sheep are thus kept and exposed, but that this is the best way, is not clearly shown. We would not recommend close confinement, or crowding the sheep into small apartments where they would be compelled to breathe the impure air, but rather give them in stormy and uncomfortable weather, roomy sheds or buildings, *well ventilated*, which can in severe weather or storms, be closed against the rude blast, and the sheep kept comfortable at all times. Let this be done, taking particular care that the buildings are so ventilated, as to allow a free and constant circulation of pure air, and the *crow tax*, which some of our farmers annually pay, will be considerably lessened, and enough saved in fodder and wool, to pay all the other taxes of the farmer. These remarks have been suggested, by seeing thousands of sheep exposed the present winter, some of which we almost imagined from their looks, wished us to appeal in their behalf, to the mercy of their owners, and to ask for protection for them, let who would be President. So we have given our views briefly, and close by repeating our proposition, viz: Protect the sheep, while the wool is growing on their backs.—*Central New York Farmer.*

Speaking of farming in Belgium, a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:—"It is one vast garden; every inch of ground is compelled to produce its utmost. The superficial farmers of America, who imperfectly turn up the soil of a thousand acres, might take a profitable lesson from the care and skill which here enable every acre to support more than its man."

CHARITY.

Believe not each accusing tongue,
As most weak persons do;
But still believe that story wrong,
Which *ought not* to be true.

The Orchard.

CUTTING SCIONS.

This is a good month for cutting scions. They should be kept in a cool, moist place, till the sap runs briskly, when they may be set. If they are to be carried any distance, it is well to dip the cut ends in wax, and pack in moss, dampened a little.

ORCHARDS.

Mr. Harkness, writing on the management of orchards, in the Prairie Farmer, advises to go over the trees in the spring as soon as the leaves begin to start, to clean off the eggs of the caterpillar, and examine the roots to see if the borer has been there. If there are any holes made in the tree by insects, fill them with hard soap.—Wash the tree with soft soap, diluted with an equal quantity of water. In a month after, look again for the borer; he can be traced by his "saw-dust;" dig him out. Go through the orchard again in July, and give the wash as above.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

The following is the mode practised by the late Mr. Herbemont, of South Carolina. "Take away the earth around the vine, to the depth of four or five inches—saw it off about two or three inches below the surface of the ground. Split it with a knife or chisel, and having tapered the lower end of the scion in the shape of a wedge, insert it in the cleft stock, so as to make the bark of both coincide, (which perhaps is not necessary with the vine;) tie it with any kind of string merely to keep the scion in its place, so as to leave only one bud of the graft above the ground, and the other just below the surface, and it is done."

TO KILL THE PEACH TREE BORER.

Mr. Jas. Camack, of Athens, Ga., in a letter published in the Magazine of Horticulture, recommends fish brine, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and a pint to be turned around each tree in the spring or fall. The trees on which he used this liquid were 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. To smaller trees he thinks less brine should be applied.—*Albany Cultivator, for March.*

Lime.

The analysis of soils, in a certain sense, and with a view to certain special objects, is far from worthless or deserving of neglect. One soil, by an easy examination, is found to be deficient in organic matter, and the advice may be—try the ploughing in of a green crop; another may contain much vegetable matter in what is called an inert state—try upon that a dressing of hot lime; a third may contain sulphate of iron or alumina—drain deep, plough, lime, or marl, and summer fallow such land, and you take the shortest road towards a cure. Again, one may ask, why does not lime benefit my land? An easy analysis will reply, because it abounds in lime already, and must have a season of rest from liming; or because it is poor in organic matter and requires more liberal supplies of manure; or, if neither of these is the case, because your land requires draining. So the subsoil may be yellow and noxious when brought to the surface, or it may kill the roots of plants when they descend to it. Then a simple examination may prescribe draining and subsoiling, that the noxious matter may be washed out by the rains, and the whole mellowed by the admission of air. Or it may be rich in lime, which has sunk from the surface, and after frequent limings has produced a real marl bed beneath; and here the chemist may say, plough your land deep, and bring up the marl, and thus save the cost of lime for a season at least.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

The spontaneous abounding of sheep sorrel—*Rumex ascetosella*—is an indication of a dry and poor soil; it delights in sandy fields, and is apt to be found about old stumps of trees. When the farmer finds his fields overrun with it, he may conclude that they lack calcareous matter: there is too much acidity in the soil to admit of a healthy vegetation. A dressing of lime is, perhaps, the best mode of remedying the evil.—*Sel.*

The Field Carrot.

The horse feeds and thrives well on this variety, and it gives to the hair a peculiar smooth and glossy appearance. The root is rather short and rough, often sending off large branches of roots. The soil best adapted to the carrot is a deep rich loam, free from gravel or sand; if it is too adhesive, ashes and lime may be mixed with it. If manure be used, it should be entirely decomposed or rotted, and intimately mixed with the earth. The ground should be ploughed often and deep, being made mellow.

The seed should be planted the latter part of April, in drills not less than twenty-two inches apart. When the plants spring up, they should be early freed from weeds, and the earth loosened around them. The feeble plants should be pulled, leaving only the most hardy ones. At the second weeding, they should be thinned again, leaving the most healthy to grow, and thus continue, leaving the most thrifty ones not less than twenty inches apart, so as to give an abundance of room for the tops. In this manner, the writer has raised the yellow carrot no less than seven inches through, and at the rate of seven hundred bushels per acre.—*Selected.*

Opinion of Dr. Watts.—Among the accomplishments of youth, there is none preferable to a decent and agreeable behavior among men, a modest freedom of speech, a soft and elegant manner of address, a graceful and lovely deportment, a cheerful gravity and good humor, with a mind appearing ever serene under the ruffling accidents of human life.—And to this, a pleasing solemnity of reverence when the discourse turns upon any thing sacred and divine; a becoming neglect of injuries, a hatred of caulmny and slander, a habit of speaking well of others, a pleasing benevolence and a readiness to do good to mankind, a special compassion to the miserable, with an air and countenance in a natural and unaffected manner, expressive of all these excellent qualifications.

Good Advice.—Quit your pillows and go about your business, if our have any—it is the first injunction; if not seek some. Let the sun's first rays shine upon your head in the morning, and you will not want a good hat to defend you from its scorching rays at noon. Earn your breakfast before you eat it, and the sheriff will not deprive you of your supper. Pursue your calling with diligence, and your creditor shall not interrupt you. Be temperate, and your physician shall look in vain for your name on his day book. If you have a small farm, or a trade that will support your family, and add a hundred dollars a year to your capital, be contented.—*Exchange paper.*

I Told you so.—"Wife, wife! our cow's dead—choaked with a turnip."

"I told you so—I always know'd she'd get choaked with them turnips."

"But it was a pumpkin—a darned big one."

"Wal, it's all the same. I know'd all along how it would be. Nobody but a ninny like you would feed a cow on pumpkins that wasn't chopt."

"The pumpkins *was* chopt. And 'twasn't the pumpkins neither, what choked her."

"T'was the tray—the end on't is sticking out of her mouth now?"

"Ugh! ugh! There goes my bread tray. No longer ago than yesterday, I told you the cow would swallow that tray!"

Histories make men wise; poetry, witty; mathematics, subtile; natural philosophy, deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend,

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON: APRIL 1, 1844.

REMOVAL!

☞ *The office of the Farmer has been removed into the stone building, north side of the Public Square—where we shall be happy to see patrons and friends, old and new. April, 1844.*

Editorial Notices.

The Patrons and Friends of the Farmer will perceive that, with this number, we present an additional improvement in its publication, by introducing new type, of smaller size than heretofore used. This change, together with that in the size of the paper, will enable us to give, at least one-fourth more reading matter in the present volume, than the first.

It is believed that the increasiug patronage of the Farmer will warrant the improvement, which is now made in fulfilment of our pledge last year, "to improve the Farmer as fast as possible—and to use the receipts of the office solely for that purpose, after defraying our necessary expenses." We design to continue our efforts to enhance the usefulness and value of the paper, so far as its substantial patronage will allow, until it shall be second to no similar journal in the West. That we may accomplish this object, without loss or pecuniary embarrassment, we ask patrons, friends, readers—all who are interested in promoting the Agricultural and Mechanical Interests of our rapidly growing State, to aid in extending the usefulness of this journal, by contributing to its pages, and augmenting its circulation. We are greatly indebted to numerous friends, for their successful exertions in obtaining subscribers since the commencement of the present volume. For such favors we feel truly grateful, and shall do all in our power to render the Farmer every way worthy of their continued encouragement and support.

To Readers and Correspondents.—In perusing the Original Articles from contributors and correspondents, given in this number, we think the reader will find much that is interesting and worthy of attention. The articles are all from practical Farmers and Mechanics—men who are passionately attached to their professions, and who have a laudable desire to improve and excel, and induce others to do likewise.

The leading article upon our first page, by G. W. Lee, Esq., of Livingston, ably discusses a subject, than which none other can be of more vital importance to the interests of Michigan farmers.

The communication of "Annette," was received too late for insertion in the proper department.—Thanks for the favor; it shall be presented to our readers in next number. Several other communications are also on file for publication.

We would remind our subscribers that the terms of the Farmer are in advance, and that every facility is offered for the transmission of the small sums due us, in the authority given by law to Post-masters, to frank remittances to publishers. Those who have not yet paid their subscriptions are requested to forward by mail—remembering that promptness on the part of patrons is the best guarantee of punctuality on the part of the publisher.

Post-masters and others who act as agents for the Farmer, are requested to send in the names of those who have subscribed for the present volume, at their earliest convenience. We have on hand several hundred extra copies of the numbers of this volume already printed, and can also supply complete sets of volume 1. We are much indebted to Post-masters, for their kindness in forwarding orders and remittances, and it affords us pleasure to tender them our grateful acknowledgments.

Reputation of Michigan, abroad.

Perhaps the reputation of no State in the West has suffered more from slanderous rumors—set afloat by ignorant, prejudiced, and unprincipled individuals—than that of Michigan. We not unfrequently observe, in our eastern exchanges, (particularly papers published in the New England states,) most flagrant deviations from truth relative to the soil and climate of this Peninsula. On reading these articles, a Wolverine might well "laugh and grow fat" at their ridiculous absurdities, and downright Munchausenisms, were it not for the fact that they have a direct tendency to retard our prosperity, by prejudicing those who would otherwise become citizens of this section of the West. It is gratifying to know, however, that the traducers of our State abroad, are generally, if not invariably, men who never set foot on our soil—who are, in fact, ignorant, prejudiced, or *interested* in preventing emigration—fit umpires to judge of the advantages and facilities of a couutry which they never saw, and of which they can scarcely give the latitude!

But notwithstanding all that has been said against it, the reputation of our State is every day growing better. People at the east really begin to believe that Michigan *is not* one vast frog-pond, interspersed with cat-tails and ague-snags! Those who have resided here *know* and *proclaim* our advantages. Instance the following article from "The Countryman," an able Liberty paper, published at Perry, N. Y., the editor of which speaks from actual knowledge:

Michigan.—By a former residence of four or five years in this young vigorous state, we became pretty well acquainted with its natural resources and facilities; and we feel confident in saying that no other state possesses greater advantages for returning ample reward to the industrious, whether agricultural or mechanical.—Its fertile soil; its early and long seasons; its numerous mill-powers, and variety of timber; its abundant inland navigation and circuitous lake coast give it prominence and advantages which cannot be overlooked. But above all, the business tact and go-ahead enterprises of its inhabitants, give an earnest that it will not be outstripped by any state in all the west. Wisconsin, too, possesses most of the same advantages, in an eminent degree, and is fast "coming *long side*."

In Michigan they support a good Library paper, one of the best in the west, the "Signal," published at Ann Arbor. And a fine Agricultural journal, the "Michigan Farmer," at Jackson; it is an able advocate for their interests, and the farmers should support it.

Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal.—This is the title of a neat periodical, just commenced at Chicago, the first number of which we have received. Judging from the appearance and contents of the number before us, we think the work will prove worthy of support. It is designed to benefit the Physicians of the North West—Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa—and from them should receive a liberal patronage. It is edited by James V. Z. Blaney, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, in the Rush Medical College, assisted by his colleagues, (Professor J. McLean, of Jackson, and others,) and other medical gentlemen. Published monthly, 16 pages, octavo: One Dollar a year, in advance.

We experienced a very unusual snow storm, on the afternoon and evening of the 29th ult. The weather was more "tedious," and snow fell to a greater depth, than on any occasion during the winter—verifying the old proverb, that "when March comes in like a lamb, it goes out like a lion."

The weather is now clear and pleasant; the snow is fast disappearing, and there is every prospect of a favorable spring for farming operations. At this season, with such weather, the farmer should improve every hour. Let him drive business now, and it will not drive or perplex him hereafter. One days' labor in the Spring, judiciously applied, is worth two in Autumn.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Protection of Fruit Trees, and Vines.

Mr. Moore:—Having, for two or three successive seasons, had my best kind of cherry trees very much injured and the fruit blossoms entirely destroyed, by the *aphis*, (a winged insect,) I was induced to watch for its approach last spring, and provide a remedy. I found they came out of the ground almost simultaneously, and before they could fly crawled to and up the trees, and after feeding on the leaves and blossoms a few minutes, could fly from one tree to another. I immediately placed my hen-coops of young chickens near the trees; and, by depriving the chickens of their ordinary food, soon found them greedily devouring the flies, ants, &c., as fast as they made their appearance. I was well paid by an abundance of cherries.

After the disappearance of the aphis I moved the coops to the neighborhood of my melon and cucumber hills, and set the chickens to protect the young leaves until the vines were large enough to bid defiance to striped bugs, grubs, and all other enemies—except boys, for whom I have to keep a supply of tartar emetic and one or two good dogs. I find it necessary to remove the chickens from the garden at six weeks old or they will remember their old haunts and be troublesome the next summer.

I have had my peach trees injured, and in some cases entirely destroyed, by the grubs which bore into the tree about an inch below the surface of the earth. I dig away the earth to the depth of three or four inches, every spring and fall, and pour around each tree two to four quarts of very strong white-wash, as hot as the lime will make it in slacking, which effectually destroys the worm and keeps the tree healthy.

If you think the above worthy a place in your paper, you may perhaps, by inserting it, help some "book-farmer" like myself to compete in some measure with those who choose to do every thing precisely as their worthy fathers did before them.

W. S. M.

Ann Arbor, March 25, 1844.

Cabbage Heads from Stumps.

James Bates, of Norridgewock, Me., writing to the Farmer's Journal, says:

"I do not know all that your Boston gardeners are up to, but I do know that, if cabbage stumps of any variety are set out in the spring in good order, one, two, three, or even four good sound heads will grow on them; and this they will do, year after year, until they die by accident.—They are managed in the following manner:

"When the upper, narrow leaved ones, which would bear seed, are carefully rubbed off, and likewise all the lower, round leaved ones, which will form heads, except the number the strength of the stump and soil are capable of bringing to perfection. At our cattle show last week, Mr. John Drew, presented several such stumps with one to four heads of low Dutch cabbage on each, which have borne for three years. He sets them out in earth in the cellar in autumn, cuts off the heads when required for use, and places them pretty thick in the garden in spring. The labor is trifling, the cut-worm gives no trouble, and the crop sure and abundant."

Wax for Grafting.—Melt three parts of rosin, two of beeswax, and one of tallow, together.—Pour this, when melted, into cold water, a pound at a time. Having rubbed your hands with lard, work the wax in them till it is pliable, and when the water is forced out of it, it is ready for use, and will remain on the trees for three years.—Use the wax sufficiently warmed to spread easy; cover the top of the stump about the thickness a cent, and the slit, as far as it extends, somewhat thinner.

The time for grafting depends much upon the season; but the best is when the buds first begin to open. Scions will live set any time after the sap freely circulates, and till the apples are as large as musket balls.—*Farmers' and Gardeners' Almanac.*

Shell-Wheel Plough.

The Albany Advertiser gives the following account of a plow of a new construction. We have never seen one and we would not be understood to recommend it:

"In this plow, its inventor, Thomas D. Burrall, Esq., of Geneva, in this State has furnished the farmer with one of the most valuable improvements yet accomplished in any of the implements of husbandry, for economizing labor. The improvement consists mainly in the introduction of a cast iron friction-wheel in place of the *land-side* of the plow. It is very obvious that this must necessarily lighten the draft very materially. The difference may be understood by considering how much more easily a wheel can be drawn on bare ground than a sled can or sleigh. The new plow has been put to the test by the inventor, on his own farm, and by various other farmers, during the past season; and it took the premium over all competition, at the great agricultural meeting at Rochester last fall. On that occasion, twenty-four plows, of the very best construction, were put to the test, and this Geneva *whell* plow, No. 2, was found to turn a furrow twelve inches wide and six inches deep, in a strong sward, at an average draught equal to two hundred and ninety-eight pounds weight, while the Geneva plow, No. 2, of precisely the same size and shape, with the usual land-side, and without the friction wheel, required for the same work, an average draught equal to three hundred and ninety-seven pounds, showing a saving of team power of about one-third in favor of the new wheel-plow. This is a very important saving. The plow works admirably well in all soils and all conditions of the ground. The wheel, and the manner in which it is connected, are exceedingly simple, and the whole implement moves with great steadiness and firmness in its work, and is more easily managed and handled than the ordinary plow. We think the inventor and patentee, is fully warranted in saying that this improvement will make a new era in the history of this great implement of tillage.

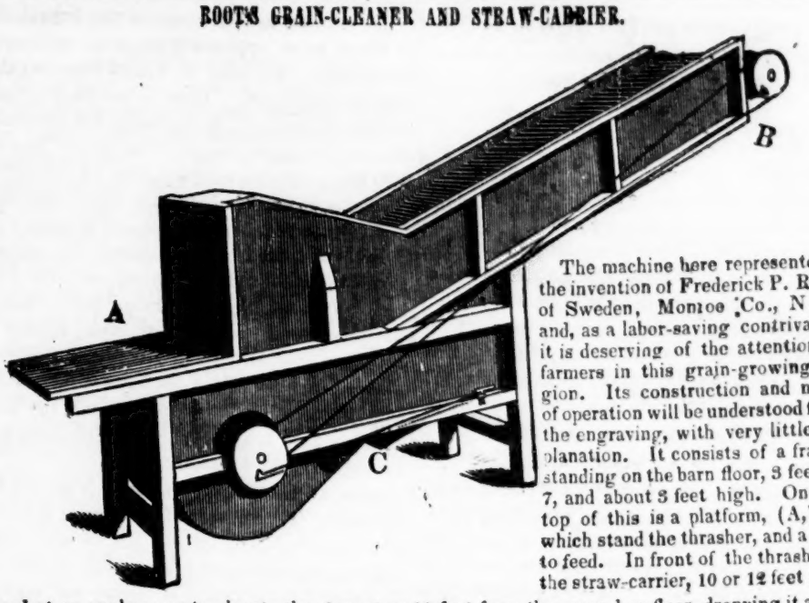
Roots of Plants.

In loamy or sandy soils, the roots of trees have been found to penetrate to the depth of 10 to 12 feet; and the roots of the Canada thistle have been traced 6 or 7 feet below the surface.—Wheat, if planted in a mellow, rich soil, will strike its roots 3 feet downwards, and elongate much further horizontally. The roots of oats have been discovered at 18 inches from the stem, and the long thread-like roots of grass extend still further. The roots of an onion are so white, that in black mould they can be readily traced, and in a trenched or spaded soil, they have been followed to the depth of four feet. The potato throws out roots to the distance of 15 or 20 inches; and the tap-rooted plants, turnips, beets, carrots, &c., independent of perpendicular roots, spread their fibres to a distance which equals, if it does not exceed the potato. It is perfectly absurb to expect to succeed with roots of this class, unless the ground is so mellow as to allow them to penetrate and grow freely—and to effect this mellowing, nothing can be so effectual as the use of the subsoil plow.—*Cathum (Eng.) Jour.*

Trades and Professions in New York.—Bakers, there are 506. Blacksmiths, 174. Booksellers, 129. Boot and Shoemakers, 1227. Brokers, 435. Carmen, 2000. Clergymen, 243.—Coffin-warehouses, 46. Commission Merchants, 310. *Corset Ware-houses*, 85! Dentists, 100. Dry Good Dealers, 1426. Grocers, 1984, Hair Dressers, 267. Hotels and Taverns, 130. Importers, 1218. Iron Merchants, 84. Lawyers 339! Milliner shops, 314. Newspapers, 60. Nurses, 148. Oyster Saloons, 136. Physicians, 736! Porter Houses, 092. Tailors and Clothiers, 630.

Lost.—Yesterday, somewhere between sun rise and sun set, *two golden hours*, each set with *sixty diamond minutes*. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

Roots Grain-Cleaner and Straw-Carrier.



The machine here represented is the invention of Frederick P. Root, of Sweden, Monroe Co., N. Y. and, as a labor-saving contrivance, it is deserving of the attention of farmers in this grain-growing region. Its construction and mode of operation will be understood from the engraving, with very little explanation. It consists of a frame, standing on the barn floor, 3 feet by 7, and about 3 feet high. On the top of this is a platform, (A,) on which stand the thrasher, and a man to feed. In front of the thrasher is the straw-carrier, 10 or 12 feet long placed at an angle so as to elevate the straw 8 or 10 feet from the ground or floor, dropping it at B. The grain is perfectly separated by the screen or endless chain, and carried into the fanning-mill below, where it is cleaned, fit for market, and deposited into a measure, or on the floor, at C.

This machine is light and portable, the carrier being separate from the frame or body. It is easily constructed, and not liable to get out of repair, and can be attached to any common thrashing-machine. It separates the grain from the straw and chaff more perfectly than any other machine known in these parts, and saves the labor of one or two hands while thrashing. It deposits the straw some 15 feet from the thrasher; so that the thrasher may stand in the middle of the floor, and carry the straw entirely out of the barn. It has been thoroughly tested, and has done the work in the most perfect manner, at the rate of one bushel per minute!—fast enough for any thrashing-machine.

It has been used by quite a number of farmers in Sweden, Clarkson and Ogden, all of whom speak highly of it. The following testimony is by farmers of Sweden:

"This may Certify, that we have witnessed the operation of F. P. Root's newly patented grain-cleaner and straw-carrier, and we consider it superior to any now in use in Western New York, both for its saving and cleaning the grain. It is also less expensive, and requires less power to propel it.

"Wm. E. Skimdore,	Chester Hart,	Dudley Root,
Asheel Spencer,	Israel Stickney,	Samuel Bishop,
R. A. Gillet,	Joseph Randall,	Wm. B. Bishop,
Wm. Root."		

The above certificate is concurred in by several farmers, residing in Genesee, Niagra, Orleans and Oswego counties.

The above is principally copied from the New Genesee Farmer. For the information of our Michigan readers, we publish the subjoined letter from Mr. Root:

D. D. T. Moore, Esq.—Sir: I received your favor in due time, requesting the engraving of my Grain Clearer for insertion in the Michigan Farmer, which I transmit to you with pleasure. You also wished to know my terms for the right of your State. I hold the right of the State of Michigan to be worth $1500.

This machine promises to be of inestimable use to our grain growing country, and, in my opinion, will take the lead of all others—being the most simple in construction, the most convenient for use, and will perform the most and the cleanest business.

If any one should see fit to comply with my terms for your State, I will forward a machine on the opening of navigation, and warrant the operation to answer the recommendation. Any one wishing to purchase, will do well to make application without delay, as there are those in this vicinity wishing to purchase the right in western territory, and it will probably be disposed of soon.

Sweden, Monroe Co., N. Y. Yours respectfully, F. P. ROOT.

Carrots for Horses.

We were lately told by the proprietor of one of the most extensive livery stables in this city, that he has had an experience of several years in feeding the common yellw carrots to his horses, and that he considers them the most valuable article for winter feed that he has ever used. He considers a peck of carrots and a peck of oats worth more for a horse than a bushel of oats alone; and for horses that are not constantly employed, the carrots alone are far preferable to oats. He would purchase carrots for his horses, in preference to oats, even if they cost the same by the bushel; the price of carrots, however, is generally about half that of oats. His horses eat the carrots with a far better relish than oats, —so much so, that if a peck of each are poured into the manger, they will eat all the carrots before they taste the oats. When fed constantly on carrots, a horse will drink scarcely a pail of water in a week. The culture of carrots is recommended to our farmers, as worthy of their attention.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

If you are desirous of possessing a clear conscience, pay the *printer!*

Curiosity.

A friend, says the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph, left with us a few days since a specimen of Mineral tallow—so called—recently found about seventy feet below the surface of the ground by Mr. Thomas Carr, while digging a well on his farm, between this city and Wood river bridge. This substance is embedded in a stratum of reddish clay, or decomposed rock, of about one foot in thickness, with which it is pretty well mixed up; and to the sight and touch bears some slight resemblance to the genuine tallow. But although greasy and emitting smoke, when exposed to heat it does not melt readily, if at all and we are unable to say whether it can be applied to any useful purpose whatever.

Cure for Cancers.—A gentleman who has for years been afflicted with a cancer on his face, informs us, that after having followed the prescriptions of some of the most skillful physicians at the expense of more than seven hundred dollars, having twice had it cut, he has been effectually cured by simply bathing it three or four times a day with brandy and salt. Those afflicted with these virtulent ulcers will do well to try it.—*Maine Cult.*

Mechanics' Department.

Improvement of Mechanics.

NUMBER III.

Were the mechanic to exert himself a part of the time with the same ardor in cultivating his mind, that he does in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his trade, it would not lessen the profits of his business, but elevate his mind, and of course his influence would be increased, and felt in society. The mechanic should possess a thorough knowledge of our political and civil institutions, for this is a government which is calculated for the benefit of the whole, and consequently his influence and acts are not without effect.

The better the education, the more influence you exert, and, consequently, you can command the esteem of all who are truly good and great; and more than this, it is expected of every man to interest himself in the affairs of the government under which he lives. And can a man live under our government, and be wholly indifferent upon a matter where every man's influence is something? We may say, with our bosoms glowing with pride: "I am an American citizen; I possess the elective franchise; I hold the right of suffrage; I possess and exercise an individual share in the sovereign power of the state."

This is enough to stimulate us in endeavoring to elevate the mental character of the laboring classes, who are far the greatest in numbers, and consequently bear with the greatest force upon any measure upon which they are united. The safety of our civil institutions depends upon the intelligence of the people, but the "dear people" are too apt to be indifferent upon things which are of the utmost importance to the welfare of our country. Mechanic.

Jackson, March 20, 1844.

Greatness.—To Young Men.

There are two kinds of greatness in the world, Physical and Intellectual. Physical greatness arises by means of a debased and deluded ambition, and exhibits itself in the great pomp, the fine clothes, and empty show, and is the combined production of the three organs, Combativeness, Destructiveness, and Self Esteem: it is that which leads the mind on to seek the praise of men, by deeds of muscular strength, and acts of tyrany and oppression over their fellow creatures. The whole object and aim of such persons seems to be to make the lives, fortunes, and influence of their fellow men subservient to their own aggrandizement. And shall we call that man great, who wades through rivers of tears and seas of blood, to seize upon the thrones of Empires and Kingdoms, as well as Chairs of Republics, there to await the withering frown of the Almighty?—Heaven forbid! Such greatness will surely become as filthy rags, in the sight of the Supreme Judge, at the great day of accounts.

What is intellectual greatness? We answer: It is that which arises from a mind well stored with useful and entertaining knowledge: and it is that which urges a man onward and upward in the scale of intellectual and moral being, and places him in a situation, as well as gives him a disposition, to perform those high and noble duties which are incumbent upon him—for the carrying out of those designs to the end of which he was created.

For example we will compare two individuals in whom these opposite traits were strikingly exemplified. We refer to Aaron Burr and the younger Edwards. They were cousins, and playmates together. Edwards devoted his whole time to the improvement of his mind. Not so with Burr. On the contrary, from his infancy he imbibed a dislike of study, and was continually planning the structure of forts and the means of defence, and exhibiting a fondness for military parade. Edwards frequently remonstrated with him on the foolishness of pursuing such a course. But Burr, head-strong and reckless, refused to listen and heed advice, and pursued his own way. The consequence is that his name is enshrouded with infamy and guilty treason—while the name of Edwards is hailed with joy, by millions, as a Philanthropist and Christian.

Look at the difference between Napoleon and Franklin. The memory of the former is held in bitter execration, by the millions of widows and orphans rendered poor and desolate by his own foolish and blood thirsty ambition; and his only monuments are the ruined cities and villages, desolate homes, devastated fields and plantations, caused by his own hand:—while the name of the latter is hailed with honor and praise throughout the halls of Literature, Science and Philanthropy,—enshrined with all that is noble and lovely—and ever will be held with admiration, so long as a lover of intellectual improvement and a benefactor of the human race remains.

It is evident that a person, in order to be truly great, must be learned. 'But,' say many of my readers, 'we can never obtain an education.—Our means are too limited: we have those who are dependent upon us for their daily bread, and look up to us to guide and cheer them thro' this wide world.' This we will acknowledge.—Your task is indeed arduous; but we would respectfully point you to those men who once were poor like yourselves, now occupying posts of honor at the head of the Nation. In their youth they labored for their daily subsistence, and occupied their leisure moments in study and improvement. They gradually rose, from one post to another, till they arrived at their present stations. In youth they fixed their upon the prize, and pressed towards it, and in a course of honorable and praiseworthy exertions they have reached their desired end. Perseverance was their motto, and they adhered to it, and thereby have left a noble example to succeeding generations, of what can be accomplished by resolution and exertion.

One of the most celebrated travelers of modern times, and one who perhaps has done more to extend general knowledge than almost any other person of late, when a student in Dartmouth College was compelled to raise potatoes on shares to pay his board, and became the butt of ridicule, of his more wealthy class-mates, on account of so doing. And when, toward the close of his College course, he called upon them to assist him in building his log canoe, preparatory to his voyage down the then unknown channel of the Connecticut, they made sport of it, and endeavored to prevent him from proceeding. He told them not to mind—to take their own course, and he would his. They did so, and the result is, his name is written high on the annals of fame, while theirs have sunk into merited obscurity.

And now, I would say to my fellow young men of Michigan, Go and do likewise. If you have head winds, occasionally, never mind;—the tide does not always flow the same way. Row on—always keeping in view the old maxim, that "a faint heart never won fair lady." More anon.

Elvius.

Rives, Mich., January, 1844.

Nothing Destroyed.

The researches of the chemists have shown that what the vulgar call corruption, &c., is nothing but a change of arrangement of the same ingredient elements, the disposition of the same materials into other forms, without the loss or actual destruction of a single atom; and thus any doubts of the permanence of natural laws are discountenanced, and the whole weight of appearances thrown into the opposite scale. One of the obvious cases of apparent destruction is, when any thing is ground to dust and scattered to the winds.—But it is one thing to grind a fabric to powder, and another to annihilate its material.—Scattered as they may be, they must fall somewhere, and continue, if only as ingredients of the soil, to perform their humble, but useful part, in the economy of nature.

The destruction produced by fire is more striking. In many cases, as in the burning of a piece of charcoal or a taper, there is no smoke, nothing visibly dissipated and carried away; the burning body wastes and disappears, while nothing seems to be produced but warmth and light, which we are not in the habit of considering as substances; and when all has disappeared, except some trifling ashes, we naturally enough suppose that it is gone, lost, destroyed. But when the question is examined more exactly, we detect in the invisible stream of heated air, which ascends from the glowing coal or burning wax, the whole ponderable matter, only united in a new combination with the air, and dissolved in it.—Yet, so far from being thereby destroyed, it is only become again what it was before it existed in the form of charcoal or wax, an active agent in the business of the world, and a main support of vegetable and animal life, and is still susceptible of running again the same round, as circumstances may determine; so that, for aught we can see to the contrary, the same identical atom may be concealed for thousands of centuries in a limestone rock; may at length be quarried, set free in the limekiln, and in succession becomes a part of the frames of myriads of living beings, till some concurrence of events consigns it once more to a long repose, which, however, no way unfits it from again resuming its former antiquity.—*Herschel's Study of Natural Philosophy.*

Character.—Among the happiest and proudest possessions of man is his character. Like most treasures that are attained less by circumstances than ourselves, character is a more felicitous reputation than glory. The wise man, therefore, despiseth not the opinion of the world; he estimates it at its full value; he does not rush from vanity alone, against the received opinions of others; he does not hazard his costly jewel with unworthy combatants, and for a petty stake. What is the essence and life of character? Principle, integrity, independence, or as one ancient writer has it, "that inbred loyalty unto virtue which can serve her without a livery." These are qualities which hang not upon man's breath. They must be formed within ourselves.

Wire Bridge.—An iron wire bridge, 60 feet long, has been constructed across the Miami canal, at Race street, in Cincinnati, at a cost of $1650. This is the first wire bridge erected west of the mountains. Competent judges think it will bear, with perfect safety, a weight of 150 tons.

Be industrious, and strive to excel.

Ladies' Department.

Our Girls.

BY A FARMER.

The girls that live within our town
Are beautiful and true;
Their lips like roses newly blown—
Their eyes like drops of dew.

Their cheeks like peonies, fresh and fair,
Their teeth as white as pearls;
And the snowy whiteness of their necks,
Shines through their dancing curls.

A kiss from rosy lips like theirs,
There is some fun in taking;
And if you clasp them round their waists,
You need not fear their breaking.

Our girls have no false modesty,
The chickens oft they feed;
And then they do not blush, I think,
To wash a shirt in need.

They mend their husband's breeches, too,
Nor e'er will they aspire
To wear the same unhallowed things,
Or throw them in the fire!

Good thrifty housewives they will make,
Of habits neat and clean;
For pumpkin pies and Johnny-cake
Their equals ne'er were seen.

Dame Fashion's gilt and guady chain
Hangs lightly on their limbs—
They deem her glittering gew-gaws vain,
And scout her BUSTLING WHIMS.

MOTHERS IN TURKEY.—Miss Pardoe alludes to a "beautiful feature in the character of the Turks: *reverence for the Mother.*—Their wives may advise or reprimand unheeded, but their mother is an oracle, consulted, confided in, listened to with respect or deference, honored to the latest hour, and remembered with affection and regard even beyond the grave." "Wives may die," say they, "and we can replace them, children may perish, and others may be born to us, but who shall restore the mother when she passes away and is seen no more."

A REVOLUTIONARY MATRON.—The Editor of the Vergennes Vermonter has been shown a lock of hair taken from the head of Mrs. Mary Barto, of Himesburgh, Vt., on the day she was one hundred and two years old! It is black and glossy, and there is not a spangle of frost in it. The health of the old lady is exceedingly good—she dresses and undresses herself without assistance, her appetite is good, and her intellectual faculties remain unimpaired.

A HEART!—What a curious thing a heart is, ain't it, young lady? There is as much difference in hearts as in faces. A woman's heart is a sacred thing and full of purity,—How proud a man ought to be to have it placed in his keeping—to have a pretty girl love him, and tell him she loves him more than any other. Isn't it ladies? We might say of the heart as the old lady did of the first rabbit she ever saw. "La, how very funny it is!"—*Knickerbocker.*

MARRY a man for his good sense, amiable temper, his sound morals, his habits of industry, and economy, and you will then have a good husband.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Making Vinegar.

MR. MOORE:—For the information of the public, I wish to communicate through your valuable paper, the Farmer, a cheap and easy method for making vinegar. Take 1½ bushels of wheat bran, put it in a cask, then add 35 gallons of rain water; place it in the sun or some other warm place, and let it stand 3 or 4 days, or until it foments and sours. Then separate the bran from the water—let it stand until it settles—then dip or pour off the water and put it into the cask you wish to make your vinegar in; add 1 pint of yeast, 1 sheet of white paper, 1 gallon molasses, 1 gallon whiskey; stir it well, and let it stand in the sun or some warm place, and it will soon become fit for use.

The above method I have proved satisfactorily, and in this country, where cider is not plenty, it is a good substitute. Yours,

A. F. GAYLORD, P. M.

Springport, March 16, 1844.

Summer and Winter Clothing.

If several pieces of cloth, of the same size and quality, but of different colors, black, blue, green, yellow, and white, be thrown on the surface of snow in clear daylight, but especially in sunshine, it will be found that the black cloth will quickly melt the snow beneath it, and sink downwards. The blue will do the same, but less rapidly; the green still less so; the yellow slightly; and the white not at all. We see, therefore, that the warmth or coolness of clothing depends as well on its color as its quality.—A white dress, or one of a light color, will always be cooler than one of the same quality of a dark color, and especially so in clear weather, when there is much sunshine. A white and light color reflects heat copiously, and absorbs but little; while a black and dark color absorbs copiously, and reflects little. From this we see, that experience has supplied the place of science in directing the choice of clothing. The use of light colors always prevails in summer, and that of dark colors in winter.—*Selected.*

HAPPINESS.—It depends, in a great measure, upon ourselves, whether we are happy during our journey through this life. If, on the one hand, we are virtuous, and do nothing wherewith to burden our consciences, we approach as near to true happiness as is allowed by man to enjoy. If, on the other hand, we follow the passions of vice, or commit actions for which our consciences reprove us, we place a barrier in the way, which is oftentimes very difficult to remove.—*Lucius.*

ITALIAN WOMEN.—A traveler in Italy says that you may find more handsome American women in one walk up and down Broadway, than in an entire Italian city. The *manners* of the Italian women constitute their chief charm, and render them quite irresistible.

BOTANICAL QUESTIONS.—*Ques.* "What is the Pistil of a flower?" *Ans.* "It is that instrument with which the flower shoots."—*Ques.* "What is meant by the word 'Stamina'?" *Ans.* "It means the pluck or courage, which enables the flower to shoot."

HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.—Domestic order, like theatrical machinery, produces her greatest pleasure when the strings are concealed.

BANK NOTE LIST.

[CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.]

MICHIGAN.		Bank of Buffalo	55 dis
F & M B'k & Branch	par	Clinton county	40 dis
Bank of St. Clair	par	Watervliet	50 dis
Mich Insurance Co	par	Com bank Buffalo	40 dis
Oakland County Bank	par	Com bank Oswego	50 dis
River Raisin Bank	par	Bank of Lyons	50 dis
Mer B'k Jackson Co		B'k America, Buff	40 dis
Bank of Michigan	70 dis	B'k Commerce do	40 dis
State Scrip	4 a 5 dis	Bank of Oswego	25 dis
State Warrants	50 dis	Bank of Ledi	25 dis
OHIO.		Binghampton	40 dis
Specie paying banks	par	Cattaraugus county	40 dis
Cleveland	55 dis	Erie do	50 dis
Com bank Scioto	25 dis	Mechan b'k Buffalo	50 dis
" Lake Erie	15 dis	Mer Ex bank do	50 dis
Far bank Canton	60 dis	Miller's bank, Clyde	20 dis
Granville	75 dis	Phœnix b'k, Buffalo	40 dis
Hamilton	25 dis	Tonawanda	dis
Lancaster	30 dis	U. S. bank, Buffalo	35 dis
Mer & Trader's Cin	15 dis	Western New-York	35 dis
Manhattan	90 dis	Staten Island	55 dis
Miami Exp Com	60 dis	Olean	40 dis
Urbana bank'g Com	60 dis	Alleghany county	75 dis
INDIANA.		St. Lawrence Stock &	
State bank & bran	1 dis	Real Estate Notes	55 dis
State Scrip	30 dis	Stock Notes	75 dis
ILLINOIS.		State bank, Buffalo	80 dis
State bank	50 dis	Wash'n b'k, N. Y.	10 dis
Shawneetown	60 dis	Union b k, Buffalo	35 dis
KENTUCKY.		**CANADA.**	
All good banks	2 dis	All	2 dis
PENNSYLVANIA.		**WISKONSAN.**	
Specie paying	1 dis	Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Checks	1 dis
Erie	3 dis	**MISSOURI.**	
Relief Notes	10 dis	State bank	2 dis
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, & NEW ENGLAND.	par		

Exchange on New-York, 1 1-2 premium.
" " Buffalo, 3-4 "

GRAVES & DEY, of Detroit, will purchase sight or time drafts on New-York, at the best rates. Sight exchange on New-York, always on hand.

Ypsilanti Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. TWENTY THOUSAND TREES are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English, and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c. The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats: and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti.

Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY.

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(at the Ware-House, lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street,) DETROIT;

WILL make liberal cash advances, on FLOUR, ASHES, and other PRODUCE consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-1y

*** ALSO, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-House of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

THE best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs, can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace

Jackson, April 1, 1843.

Foster's Improved Patent Pumps.

H. & F. M. FOSTER respectfully inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their Machine Shop, (on the east side of Grand River, near the Rail Road Depot,) in the Village of Jackson, superior Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, made of the best materials, and warranted not to FREEZE. These Pumps have been extensively in use in the Eastern States, for 15 years, and the increasing demand for them, is evidence of the general satisfaction they have given.

Jackson, February 15, 1844.

Miscellaneous.

A Sermon from the Leaves.

Next to the Bible, there is nothing that speaks more powerfully or beautifully than the seasons.

Spring breaks out with the laughing mirth and freshness of the young child. Nature assumes a roseate hue, and joy is written upon all God's works. How cheerily we watch the budding leaves and the unfolding flower. This is like the dawn of life. The young mind lives in the present glory, and sees not the future.

Summer comes. Nature is developed. The earth's carpet is spread; the trees wave with their perfect foliage; the flowers are in gorgeous bloom. Heaven has impressed upon creation the highest perfection. One can hardly realize the idea that these are perishable. So is it with the early noon of life. We see man in the pride of his greatness and strength, and woman in the surpassing glory of her beauty—but see *not* the invisible mortality gnawing beneath.

But *Autumn* is here. And now the flowers have drooped and the "sear and yellow leaf" has fallen from the chilled tree. The cold blast has driven away the warm atmosphere, redolent with perfume. Death is written upon Nature, and Winter's white shroud will be soon thrown over her corpse. So is it with life. The changing seasons teach us a mournful lesson; and yet to him whose heart is right it is beautiful as mournful.

The death of Nature is not an "everlasting sleep." Ere many months it shall cast off its funeral gear, and spring up from its grave, with new life, and bud and blossom as before. Nature never dies—it but rests from its labors.

Thus it is with human existence. The great principle of vitality in Nature is equally applicable to the spiritual as to the animal economy.—The intellect may throw its vision beyond the snows of life's dreary Winter, and see itself in the bloom of an eternal existence. We pity the man who esteems himself as of less value in the estimation of Heaven than the mute tree or the soulless flower.—*Selected.*

Anecdote.—A collector of church rates in England, calling upon one of the Quaker fraternity, who kept a dry goods store, for the usual sum, the latter said—"Friend is it right that I should pay, when I never attend the established church?" "The church is open to all," answered the collector, "and you might have attended, if you had a mind." The Quaker paid the money, and the next day sent the collector a bill for broadcloth. The man came immediately, and, in a great passion, demanded the meaning of it; declaring he never had a single article from his store. "Oh!" said the Quaker, rubbing his hands, "the store was open for thee, and thou mightest nave had the cloth if thou hadst a mind!"

Resemblances.—Some philosophical observer has remarked, that every animal, when dressed in human aparel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features. Put a frock, bonnett and spectacles on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of eighty. A bull dressed in an overcoat, would resemble a lawyer. Tie a few ribbons round a cat, put a fan in its paw, and a boarding school miss is represented. A cockerel in uniform is a general to the life. A hedgehog looks like a miser.—Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, trim his whiskers, and you have a city dandy.—*Donkeys* resemble a good many people.

Popular Errors.—It is a mistake to suppose that the clothes worn by kings are made of solid gold, and that the queen lives on diamonds dissolved in water.

It is a mistake to suppose that newspapers are printed for amusement, and that printers deem it a compliment when a friend begs half a dozen to send away.

Good thoughts like good company, will never stay where they are not civilly entertained; while bad thoughts, like ill-mannered guests, press for admission, or, like night robbers, lurk secretly about, awaiting for an unguarded moment to creep in and destroy.

Our Country.

We are indeed "a world by ourselves," and would American farmers, the real strength of the country, feel and fulfil their responsibilities, and their call, elevate their views above all low and sectional considerations and go heart and hand for our country—our whole country—we should in truth be independent of all other nations.—The facilities of communication, now so great, are constantly increasing, and opening new markets, in every part of the nation. New cities are springing up, which must be fed from the soil. Our domestic commerce, now of vastly greater importance and amount than our foreign, will be increased tenfold, as it will find its materials in the exchange of our various products.—The mighty valley of the Missippi, a wilderness within the recollection of some of us, already contains a population of more than five millions. By the statistical tables accompanying the last census, it appears, that the value of certain leading articles of agricultural stock and of produce in 1840, in the Mississippi valley, was $558,000,000. What is to work all these wonders?—Agriculture—the *plough* is the magic instrument which is to work all these miracles—to make the wilderness blossom like the rose.

No other country possesses so great advantages for the pursuit of agricultare, as ours.—Nowhere else is such unrestricted *locomotive* power enjoyed. Here, no laws exist, directly or indirectly, confining men to a particular occupation or place. Industry is in every respect free and unfettered. Agriculture is open to all, and within the reach of all.—*Saltonstall's Address.*

Agriculture was the first, and should ever be the most esteemed of all pursuits. How happy would it be for hundreds and thousands of our young men, if they could be pursuaded that a few acres of ground are a better capital than as many thousand dollars procured by writing their names at the bottom of a negotiable note; and what years of misery might be saved if men would believe that a dollar actually earned as by farmers and mechanics, is worth a hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and speculation.—*Sat. Cour.*

Lucerne.—Those who are disposed to try this valuable grass, can do so as soon as the ground is relieved from the frost and dampness. It should be sown on a dry rich soil. From 16 to 20 quarts of seeds should be sown. It may be put in with spring barley and oats. It is frequently cut four times in a season.

Young apple, peach, plum, apricot, pear, cherry and indeed all kinds of trees and shrubs, whether fruit or ornamental, may be set out as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Market Intelligence.

Jackson, April 1, 1844.

Wheat continues firm at our former quotations, 62½ cents. Flour, wholesale, $3 12½ to $3 25—retail, $3 50. Corn and Barley, 38, Oats, 25; Potatoes, 25; Flax Seed, $1 00.

Pork, $4; Beef, 3 90; Butter, 12 to 16; Eggs, 6 to 8; Maple Sugar, 9, Cheese, 8; Lard, 8.

The Buffalo Commercial states that the stock of Flour in New York City is 180,000 bbls. (less 25,000 or 30,000 Southern,) "the basis of which is held by speculative operators."

The stock of bread stuffs and various items of provisions now in store along the lake ports, is thus stated:

Buffalo—15,000 barrels Flour—20,000 bushels Wheat.

Black Rock—10,000 bbls. Flour—20,000 bushels Wheat.

Cleveland—No returns.

Monroe—25,000 bbls. Flour—40,000 bush. Wheat.

Milan—200,000 bushels Wheat.

Toledo—18,000 bbls. Flour—30,000 bush. Wheat.

Detroit—100,000 bbls. Flour—Wheat not estimated; say 50,000 bushels.

St. Joseph—65,000 bbls. Flour—50,000 bushels Wheat—3,500 bbls. Pork.

Michigan City—240,000 bushels Wheat—4,000 barrels Flour.

Chicago—280,000 bushels Wheat—8,000 barrels Flour. and 12,000 barrels Pork.

Beyond Chicago, in Wisconsin, 70,000 bushels Wheat.

The aggregate of Wheat and Flour on the lakes, is estimated thus: Wheat, 940,000 bushels; Flour, 215,000 bushels; 20,000 Ashes.

St. Joseph, March 28.

Flour per bbl., $3 50; Wheat per bush., 65; Corn per bush., 37; Oats per bush., 31; Flax Seed, 87; Clover Seed, 6 00; Cranberries, 1 25; Butter, 18; Cheese, 8; Beef, 2 to 4; Lard, 6; Tallow, 8; Wood per cord, 1 25; Whiskey per gall., 25.

Ann Arbor, March 27.

Wheat, 68 a 70 c.; Corn, 34 a 36 c.; Potatoes, 20 a 25 c.; Clover Seed, $7 00; Flour, retail, $3 75; Eggs, 6 a 8 c.; Butter, none in market.

Pontiac, March 27.

Wheat, 75; Flour, 3 50; Flax Seed, 75; Butter, 10; Oats, 22; Eggs, 10; Corn, 31; Potatoes, 18d; Grass Seed, 1 12½; Lard, 6d; Tallow, 8d; Pork, 3 50.

New York, March 20.

Flour and Meal.—The market is without change—firm but quiet. Sales—small parcels, Genesee, $4 94 a $5, and a sale of 1,000 bbls., reported for England at $5. A parcel round Ohio sold at $4 87½. Sales—250 half barrels New York Mills at $5 25.—Nothing doing in Southern. The inquiry is light, and common grades heavy at $4 87½. The arrivals of Rye Flour have been taken, about 500 bbls. at $3 25.

Grain.—There is nothing of importance doing in any description, the supplies being very small. A sale of 1,000 bushels Northern Corn was made on private terms. Southern would bring 49½ cents. Sales—Northern Oats, 3,000 to 4,000 bushels 32 a 33 cents.

Provisions.—There has been quite a reaction in Pork to-day, and some operators have come in and changed the appearance of the market materially.—The transactions, to-day, include 5,000 or 6,000 bbls. Prime, 4,000 to arrive, at $7 a $7 25, the market closing at the latter, and 1,000 Mess at $9 92½, showing an improvement of 25 cents per bbl. At the close $9 75 was asked, and $9 62½ refused for 500 bbls.

Ashes.—The market is very quiet. Pots are nominally $4 50, with nothing doing. Sales—200 bbls. Pearls at $5.—[Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

Every description of Letter Press Printing, such as Labels, Waybills, Show Bills, Road Bills, Stage Bills, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Circulars, Ball Tickets, Business Cards, Catalogues, Notes, &c. &c., executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, at the office of the Michigan Farmer, north side of the Public Square, Jackson.

Blanks, of every description, kept constantly on hand, or printed to order.

☞ All orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention. April, 1844.